

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact:

Lieske Giese, RN, MPH

Director/Health Officer

715-839-4718

Elizabeth.Giese@co.eau-claire.wi.us

“Crow tests positive for West Nile virus”

Eau Claire, Wisconsin – July 14, 2015. A dead crow found in Eau Claire County on June 26th has tested positive for West Nile virus. This is the first bird that has tested positive in 2015 for West Nile virus in Eau Claire County since surveillance for the mosquito-transmitted virus began May 1.



“The positive bird means that residents of Eau Claire County need to be more vigilant in preventing mosquito bites,” Lieske Giese, Director of the Eau Claire City-County Health Department said.

West Nile virus is spread to humans through the bite of an infected mosquito. Mosquitoes acquire the virus by feeding on infected birds.

“Eau Claire residents should be aware of West Nile virus and take some simple steps to protect themselves against mosquito bites,” Giese said. “The West Nile virus seems to be here to stay, so the best way to avoid the disease is to reduce exposure to and eliminate breeding grounds for mosquitoes.”

The Eau Claire City-County Health Department recommends the following:

- Limit time spent outside at dawn and dusk, when mosquitoes are most active.
- Apply insect repellent to clothing as well as exposed skin since mosquitoes may bite through clothing.
- Make sure window and door screens are in good repair to prevent mosquito entry.
- Properly dispose of items that hold water, such as tin cans, plastic containers, ceramic pots, or discarded tires.
- Clean roof gutters and downspouts for proper drainage.
- Turn over wheelbarrows, wading pools, boats, and canoes when not in use.
- Change the water in birdbaths and pet dishes at least every three days.
- Clean and chlorinate swimming pools, outdoor saunas, and hot tubs; drain water from pool covers.
- Trim tall grass, weeds, and vines since mosquitoes use these areas to rest during hot daylight hours.
- Landscape to prevent water from pooling in low-lying areas.





The majority of people (80%) who are infected with West Nile virus do not get sick. Those who do become ill usually experience mild symptoms such as fever, headache, muscle ache, rash, and fatigue. Less than 1% of people infected with the virus get seriously ill with symptoms that include high fever, muscle weakness, stiff neck, disorientation, mental confusion, tremors, confusion, paralysis, and coma. Older adults and those with compromised immune systems are at greater risk of developing central nervous system illness that can be fatal.

The Department of Health Services has monitored the spread of West Nile virus since 2001 among wild birds, horses, mosquitoes, and people. During 2002, the state documented its first human infections and 52 cases were reported that year. During 2014, 6 cases of West Nile virus infection were reported among Wisconsin residents. West Nile virus infections in humans have been reported from June through October; however, most reported becoming ill with West Nile virus in August and September.

The Wisconsin Division of Public Health will continue surveillance for West Nile virus until the end of the mosquito season. Residents can still report a sick or dead crow, blue jay, or raven, by calling the Dead Bird Reporting Hotline at 1-800-433-1610.

For more information on West Nile virus:

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/arboviral/westnilevirus.htm>

###